
Directions: The following question is based on the accompanying Documents 1-14. (Some of the documents have been edited for the purpose of this exercise.) Write your answer on the lined pages of the pink essay booklet.

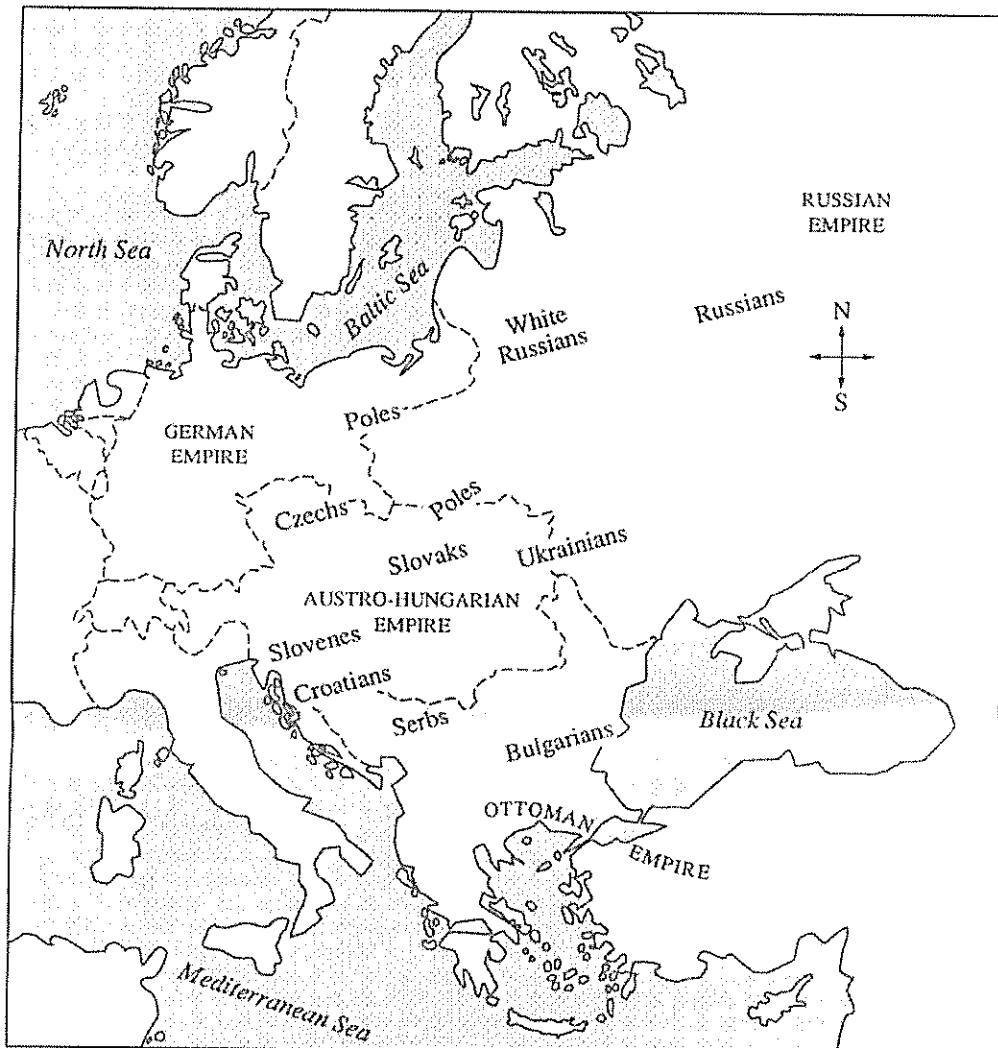
This question is designed to test your ability to work with historical documents. As you analyze the documents, take into account the source and the point of view of the author. Write an essay on the following topic that integrates your analysis of the documents; in no case should documents simply be cited and explained in a “laundry list” fashion. You may refer to historical facts and developments not mentioned in the documents.

The Question: Identify and analyze the political and cultural issues in the debate over Pan-Slavism

Historical Background: In the nineteenth century most Slavic peoples lived in multinational empires in eastern and southern Europe, where growing nationalism and international rivalries for control over territories and peoples persisted throughout the century. Pan-Slavism, a movement intended to promote the unity of all Slavic peoples, began to emerge in the early nineteenth century; the movement experienced a surge of popularity and activity beginning in 1848.

Pan Slavism

Document 1.



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Document 2

ESTIMATED SLAVIC AND NON-SLAVIC POPULATION OF CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROPE

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| <p>AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN EMPIRE (1890)</p> <p><u>Slavs</u></p> <p>Czechs and Slovaks 7.5 million</p> <p>Croatians and Serbians 3.4 million</p> <p>Poles 3.7 million</p> <p>Ukrainians 5.8 million</p> <p><u>Non-Slavs</u> 21.1 million</p> <p>Total 41.5 million</p> | <p>GERMAN EMPIRE (1871)</p> <p><u>Slavs</u></p> <p>Poles 2.6 million</p> <p><u>Non-Slavs</u> 38.5 million</p> <p>Total 41.1 million</p> |
| <p>THE BALKAN AREAS OF THE OTTOMAN EMPIRE (1876-1878)</p> <p><u>Slavs</u></p> <p>Bulgarians 2.9 million</p> <p>Serbians 1.1 million</p> <p><u>Non-Slavs</u> 4.2 million</p> <p>Total 8.2 million</p> | <p>RUSSIAN EMPIRE (1897)</p> <p><u>Slavs</u></p> <p>Poles 9.4 million</p> <p>Russians 55.6 million</p> <p>Ukrainians 22.5 million</p> <p>White Russians 5.9 million</p> <p><u>Non-Slavs</u> 33.0 million</p> <p>Total 126.4 million</p> |

Document 3

In other nations humanity comes after nationality. Among the Slavs nationality comes after humanity. Scattered Slavs, let us be a unified whole, and no longer mere fragments. Let us be all or nothing. Who are you, a Russian? And you, a Serb? And you, a Czech? And you, a Pole? My children, seek unity! Say: I am a Slav!

Jan Kollár, Slovak poet and early advocate of Pan-Slavism, 1829

Document 4

There are Slavic languages, literatures, and there are also several Slavic homelands. Due to ignorance of each other, hatred, oppression, and differences of language, there is today neither a single Slavic language nor a common Slavic literature nor a Slavic homeland. To put the Polish national cause under the protection of a Slavic idea, which in reality does not exist, would lead Poland astray.

Karol Sienkiewicz, Polish author, introduction to a collection of historical studies on Slavs, 1842

Document 5

There is only one way for Austria to forestall the penetration of Russian influence among the western and southern Slavs --- Austria must put itself at the head of the Slavs and promote their national development. At one stroke Austria will thus destroy all illusions of a Russian Pan-Slavism and will find a firm and unshakable support among its own peoples, who would no longer regard Austria as an alien ruler.

An editorial in *Contemporary Austrian Review*, 1843

Document 6

At the present time there is no place for your Pan-Slavic goals in the Russian empire. You ask for life, and there is only the silence of death; you demand independence, and in Russia there is only mechanical obedience; you aspire toward resurrection, uplift, right, and liberty, and there are only death, darkness, and slave labor.

Mikhail Bakunin, Russian anarchist, speech at the Pan-Slav Congress, Prague, 1848

Document 7

I express my firm conviction that the Slavs, I mean the Russians, the Poles, the Czechs, etc., are not one nation. The name Slav is and should forever remain a purely geographical name. Nationality is not only determined by language, but also by customs, religion, form of government, state of education, sympathies, etc.

Karel Havlkek, Czech journalist, article entitled "Slav and Czech," 1848

Document 8

If I were tsar today, then I would form a free and happy Pan-Slav Empire. I would first renew an independent Poland, thereby winning the hearts of the Czechs, the Serbs, and all the southern Slavs. Everywhere I would plant the banner of liberty. I would destroy, without effort, the Ottoman and the Austrian empires. The Slavs would rush into this battle in great number.

Bronislaw Trentowski, Polish philosopher, lecture, Cracow, 1848

Document 9

The idea of Slavic unity appeared only recently among the southern Slavs, and has developed little because it ignores our distinct identities. The Prussian is a German, the Piedmontese is an Italian, but a Bulgarian is not a Serb and a Serb is not a Russian. A small federation of southern Slavs should be built so that no nationality may be wronged.

Christo Boter, Bulgarian poet, 1867

Document 10

A great and strong Russia has to face the difficult task of liberating its racial brothers; for this, Russia must steel them and itself in the spirit of independence and Pan-Slavic consciousness.

Nikolay Danilevsky, Russian, *Russia and Europe: An inquiry into the Cultural and Political Relations of the Slav World and the Germano-Roman World*, 1869

Document 11

The Pan-Slav party in Russia seeks to absorb and to destroy our nationality. I must therefore reject in advance every idea of a Czech republic or any other republic within the present boundaries of the Austrian empire. Think of the Austrian empire divided up into a number of republics. What a delightful invitation for the Russians to create a universal monarchy!

Frantisek Palacky, Czech, article in the Viennese weekly *The Reform*, 1873

Document 12

The danger that Austria has to face is the diversity of language and race in the empire. Our Slavic nationalities are likely at a moment of dangerous crisis to develop pro-Russian tendencies.

Count Friedrich Ferdinand von Beust, Austrian foreign minister and imperial chancellor (1866-1881), *Memoirs*, 1887

Document 13

Russia is united by faith, blood, and historical tradition with the Slavic peoples and has never regarded their fate with indifference. The fraternal feelings of the Russian peoples for the Slavs were aroused in unanimous enthusiasm and with special force when Austria-Hungary put before Serbia conditions manifestly unacceptable to a sovereign state.

Tsar Nicholas II, *Manifesto*, 1914

Document 14

No Russian ever wanted the reunion of other Slavs with Russia, and no agitation in that sense has ever been practiced in Slavic lands by the Russians. Pan-Slavism in a theoretical sense existed only among the weakest and most oppressed Slavic peoples. These people used to visit Russia to complain of their sufferings and persecutions, and tried unsuccessfully to excite Russian sympathy.

Gabriel de Wesselitsky, Russian journalist. *Russia and Democracy:
The German Canker in Russia*, 1915